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ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 14 JULY

Departure Interview

AU141550 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Varna, 14 Jul (BTA)--"The friendship and cooperation treaty signed today by Bulgaria and Ethiopia marks a climax in our relations" the Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam told Bulgarian journalists. Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, who was on an official visit to Bulgaria from July 10 till today, stressed that the relations between Bulgaria and Ethiopia were developing in an atmosphere of complete understanding and sincere friendship with complete identity of views on all the subjects discussed at the talks.

"Ethiopia appreciates the efforts of the socialist countries at the achievement of peace and security in the world. As one of the founding members of the non-aligned movement she is rendering its share to the promotion of cooperation, detente, disarmament and peace. That is why we attach great importance to the treaty we signed today", he said. He went on to say that Ethiopia is making every effort for the achievement of social progress, freedom and independence, that she is unflinchingly solidary with the struggle of Africans against colonialism and apartheid, unflinchingly solidary with all the national liberation movements in the world.

"Our contacts with the socialist countries constitute an additional contribution to intensifying our solidarity with the liberation movements in the world", the Ethiopian leader added. He emphasized that his visit to Bulgaria was bound to contribute to the deepening of cooperation between the two peoples, to the promotion of social progress and peace in the world.

Departure From Varna

AU141310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The official and friendly visit to Bulgaria of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army, ended today. At Varna airport the Ethiopian guest was seen off by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Todor Stoychev, Milko Balev, Nacho Papazov and other party and state leaders, as well as many citizens, were also at the airport.

This morning, at the Golden Sands residence Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Ethiopia, a consular agreement and a document setting out the basic trends on economic, scientific and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON DETENTE ISSUES STATEMENT

AU141343 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of statement on the international meeting-dialogue on detente held 8-9 July in Sofia]

[Text] In connection with the celebration of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union's (BNAU) 80th anniversary an international meeting, dialogue on detente took place in Sofia on 8-9 July 1980. [paragraph continues]

Leaders and responsible officials from 86 agrarian, center, liberal, Christian Democratic and other democratic parties from 57 countries, as well as many noted political and social figures and parliamentarians from all over the world took part in the meeting.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, spoke at the meeting-dialogue. He profoundly reviewed the global issues which interest all mankind--the necessity to remove the danger of war and to continue and develop the positive processes of international life. The Bulgarian party-state leader stressed the decisive role of the peoples' struggle and the responsibility of all peace-loving and democratic forces, regardless of their political, philosophical, religious and other differences, for strengthening peace and security throughout the world and preserving detente as the leading tendency of international development during the eighties.

Todor Zhivkov assessed the meeting as a timely and necessary forum, which reflects the concern for mankind's fate and a peaceful future.

The participants in the meeting greeted the speech with interest and enthusiasm, and noted that it reflects the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP, and the BNAU in support of the peoples' just struggle for peace, freedom, and independence, for bringing the arms race under control, for disarmament and equal international cooperation.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, and in a constructive spirit, opinions were exchanged on a broad range of issues related to the international situation.

The political and public figures expressed their deep concern with the recent complications of the world situation, the arms race and the worsening of the wonderful international climate created by the historic Helsinki Final Act. They agreed that at present it is necessary to undertake real measures to calm the international situation, and oppose the policy of confrontation with energetic efforts on the part of all peace-loving forces.

The problem of world peace is a universal problem for mankind. There cannot be any uninvolved observers in the struggle for guaranteeing world peace.

Peace can be achieved and defended only by mutual and general efforts.

Detente is the only redeeming and sensible alternative for mankind. It reveals new and broad opportunities for solving many especially complex issues, such as the energy problem, raw material, agrarian, ecological and other problems. Detente creates the necessary favorable preconditions for implementing the dreams of millions of people throughout the world for a better and a spiritually richer life, under conditions of peace and international cooperation. It is only in an atmosphere of peace, mutual confidence and cooperation that the conditions of faster economic and cultural development of all states, of an upsurge for all people, and for peacefully utilizing the achievements of the scientific-technological progress, can be guaranteed.

The participants in the international meeting expressed their belief in the necessity of conducting a meeting at the highest level, in which the leaders of the states throughout the world would participate, and at which the key problems of international life would be discussed and ways of removing the hotbeds of international tension and eliminating war determined.

The participants unanimously expressed the opinion that it is necessary to strictly observe all principles and tenets of the Helsinki Final Act, so that appropriate conditions for successfully conducting the Madrid meeting and convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and decreasing the level of military confrontation on the European continent can convene.

The participants confirmed their willingness to further cooperate in working to stop the arms race, have the SALT II agreement ratified, relinquish the use of or threat with force, limit and decrease the level of the military presence and activity in the areas of the most important sea routes and for further developing international cooperation in the areas of economy, science and culture.

Peace and detente are united and unseparable and must be extended throughout the world.

Full solidarity was expressed with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, peace, independence, economic, political and social progress and noninterference in their internal affairs.

The participants in the international meeting stressed their willingness to continue their dialogue and attract also other parties and organizations to act together in support of detente and peace. To secure peace it is necessary to increase the efforts of the governments and the decisive steps of the peoples of all peace-loving forces and movements throughout the world.

The participants in the international meeting expressed cordial gratitude to the BNAU for its idea to convene such a broad and representative international forum in hospitable Sofia, and create such excellent conditions for the meeting's successful work. They expressed warm wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which will mark its 1,300th anniversary in 1981.

NARODNA ARMIYA: U.S. INTENDS TO RETURN TO INDOCHINA

AU1111l5 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA)--"The Pentagon takes advantage of the moment to take a foothold in Indochina" read a NARODNA ARMIYA commentary headlined "Indochina: The Homecoming of the USA". The paper stresses that the present terroristic wave against Kampuchea has been devised and carried out by counterrevolutionaries of the former Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, abetted by the Thailand authorities under the direct guidance of American and Peking agents.

The author of the commentary dwells on the hypocritical ways and means the Peking leaders are resorting to and produces data on Chinese provocations against Vietnam and Kampuchea. At the same time he says that the events along the Kampuchea-Thailand border have "excited to the utmost the aggressive appetites of Washington". The fact that the transportation of American-made weapons along the air bridge into Thailand, has been considerably stepped up, makes the author conclude that the United States has been prepared for the current provocational terroristic actions against Kampuchea.

It is said in the commentary that the attempts of the United States and China at presenting Vietnam and Kampuchea for aggressors, are actually aimed at setting these two socialist countries against the ASEAN countries and first of all, at implementing the programme for converting Thailand into a base for the American military force in Indochina, "Where the United States evidently intends to return", NARODNA ARMIYA concludes.

HULA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS WITH KATUSHEV

LD151006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the federal government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Moscow today to attend a meeting of chairmen of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation. He will discuss topical issues on the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation with Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN, U.S. 'PRESSURE' VIEWED

AU141645 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "The Iranian Drama of Search"]

[Text] An attentive reader who is interested in present world events does not have to be especially reminded that 17 months after the overthrow of the shah's monarchy Iran is still going through the complicated process of forming its new face, through a process of search that is influenced by many internal and external factors. It can be justly argued that this is a correct statement but that it is too general. Let us then say a few words about the specific features of the latest developments in the country and about matters connected with them.

What is involved, above all, are extensive purges in the state administration and--for the time being on a smaller scale--in the armed forces oriented against persons who have compromised themselves by cooperating with the shah's regime. This is a quite understandable step as the last few months have continuously confirmed that often it was precisely the predominance of the "former ones" in the state apparatus which sabotaged concrete realization of revolutionary transformations and stabilization of the new Iran.

However, one cannot fail to see that the campaign is not aimed only against the remnants of the monarchist regime but frequently also against secular democratic and leftwing forces that helped to overthrow the shah. The campaign is even becoming a platform on which individual Muslim political groups identifying themselves with the anti-imperialist and popular orientation of Ayatollah Khomeyni are waging their contest. The contest sometimes creates the impression of a power struggle shielded by references to the ayatollah's person.

Some circles--especially, it seems, circles of the Islamic Republican Party led by Ayatollah Beheshti, which is the strongest party in the new Parliament--are taking advantage of the attractiveness of radicalism among the most numerous and poorest strata of the population. Out of lack of knowledge for which they cannot be blamed these strata of the population view even the outward signs of a radical application of Islam as a solution to the poverty of their lives because it evokes the illusion of equality. It is an emotional rather than a conscious radicalism and as such it can be easily manipulated for the benefit of very heterogeneous objectives--conservative as well as progressive ones.

There is no doubt that forces with a hostile disposition toward the Iranian revolution, both at home and abroad, are trying to exploit this fact as well as certain differences in views among Muslim political circles with an anti-imperialist orientation. [paragraph continues]

That is why the United States, for instance, besides continuing its military and economic pressure on Iran, has installed on Egyptian territory very strong radio transmitters broadcasting to Iran, and why the Western countries and the United States in particular have not ceased forming in the country the "social basis" of a counter-revolution, as President Bani-Sadr put it in an interview for the French paper LE LE MONDE.

The same also applies to Iran's external relations. As early as last year Soviet political authorities were drawing attention to the fact that Western espionage organs and the CIA in particular were preparing provocations in Iran against the Soviet Union, including provocations against the Soviet Embassy, and were planning to use some domestic conservative forces to that end. That was confirmed last year and has been reconfirmed recently. However, this week the Iranian Government undertook positive counter-steps and reinforced the defense of the security of the USSR Embassy in Tehran.

The attempts to get the leading Iranian representatives into a position from which they would assess in the same way the United States and the Soviet Union are, in fact, part of the pressure aimed at the liquidation of the revolutionary process in Iran and part of the plan to lead the country astray again, into the waters of a pro-Western policy that would be favorable for imperialism. However, Iran's very experience with the practice of its relations with those two countries refutes the possibility of identifying the USSR with the United States and the West. Recently, for instance, a protocol on Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation was signed in Moscow, according to which the USSR is to build, among other things, further industrial projects in Iran. These projects are based on domestic raw materials and depend only negligibly on imports and are thus something quite different from a series of complementary [kompletizacny], and assembly enterprises completely dependent on imports from industrially advanced capitalist countries.

True, we have mentioned only a part of the problems of the Iranian's dramatic search for which we wish a denouement that would consolidate the gains of the antimonarchist and anti-imperialist revolution. However, it is a development fraught with many traps set by international reaction, which cannot become reconciled with new Iran.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES 'ANTI-SOVIET' CARTER-HUA GUOFENG TALKS

LD111104 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--"The new irresponsible anti-Soviet demonstration of James Carter and Hua Guofeng only reaffirmed the imperialist character of the Washington-Beijing relationship in which also Japan is imprudently letting itself get involved, "RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The paper recalled that before the Tokyo talks Carter confirmed what had already been revealed by his secretary of state: the aim of promoting China-U.S.-Japan relations is to work out a joint long-term strategy against the alleged Soviet threat in Asia.

This time, too, accord of U.S. and Chinese views was absolute, whether on the Thai provocations at the Cambodian border, aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, or intentionally caused tension at the Vietnamese-Chinese border. They even divided up their "roles" in the Persian Gulf area.

"The Tokyo meeting has undoubtedly been a military-political coordination summit. China and the U.S. have nothing to hide from the world of their ever more close cooperation any more," the daily said.

CTK CITES PRESS ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

LD140900 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Last week's visit by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Afghanistan contributed to fruitful development of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and was an opportunity for Czechoslovakia to express solidarity with the Afghan revolution, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

"We agree with the Afghan side that Soviet Union's fraternal aid was necessary for the preservation of independence and sovereignty of the Afghan Democratic Republic and for safeguarding the results of the April revolution against foreign armed aggression and subversive activity against the government and people of Afghanistan," the paper stressed and added that Afghanistan's future, which will forever be connected with the revolutionary prospect, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Afghan people and their government.

Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit showed Czechoslovakia's readiness to prevent Afghanistan, which has done away with medieval backwardness and immobility and started to construct a new life, from becoming an Asian Chile. Czechoslovakia supports the Afghan people in their struggle and in carrying out the most noble and human program of progressive transformation of the life in the country, RUDE PRAVO said.

Bratislava--The exchange of views between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Afghan leaders confirmed that trade and economic cooperation between the two countries can be developed on the present bases, today's Slovak PRAVDA said.

Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation worth 90 million dollars is to contribute to the liquidation of damage caused to Afghan national economy by foreign interference in the country's internal affairs. Czechoslovak experts take part in the construction of industrial plants. Training of Afghan workers in Czechoslovak enterprises and schools will be extended.

PRAVDA pointed out that Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia are worried by the worsening international situation and efforts by reactionary forces to violate detente.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN IRAQ

LD142100 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--An official Czechoslovak delegation, led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Karol Laco, left here for Baghdad Monday to participate in celebrations of Iraq's national day.

CHNOUPEK, HULA RECEIVE INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD141726 Prague CTK in English 1552 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Mochtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia during their talks Monday agreed that Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations are successfully developing and stated that the possibilities exist for their further promotion.

They emphasized the significance of a political dialogue between the two countries as well as expanding trade exchange and economic cooperation.

The two ministers agreed that it is necessary to continously strengthen confidence between states, to activate the efforts to maintain peace and stop the arms race. They pointed to the significant role of the non-aligned movement and all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation.

Mochtar Kusumaatmaja was later received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula. They evaluated the development of contacts between the two countries and expressed interest in their further promotion, particularly in economy and trade.

KEMPNY HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV, VICE PREMIER LE THANH NGHI

AU141404 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Prague, 11 July--Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague on 11 July Le Thanh Nghi, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party and SRV vice premier, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

In a comradely talk they exchanged experience gained from the activity of the two fraternal parties in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, particularly in the economic sphere.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD141412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Do Trong Giang, secretary of the General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions. During their conversation they examined possibilities for the further intensification of contracts between both trade union organizations. They also discussed some topical issues facing the trade union movement.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 14 JULY

LD142037 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, led by member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of its Central Committee Carlos Costa, arrived here Monday.

The delegation visits Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

COORDINATION PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA OUTLINED

LD092238 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--A protocol on coordination of Czechoslovak and Bulgarian national economy plans for 1981-1985 was signed here on Wednesday by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Vaclav Hula, and Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the State Planning Committee Kiril Zarev.

Talks on coordination of plans were based on the conclusions on further deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation taken during talks between party and state delegations of the two countries in 1979. The central planning bodies observed the conclusions and recommendations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and especially measures included in long-term target programs of cooperation. The protocol provides for futher development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and growth of goods exchange, mainly in engineering. Cooperation in the production of lorries, in heavy engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, and instrument and automation technology will be of special significance.

Czechoslovakia will export machine tools, textile machines, products of car industry, complete plants, metallurgical and chemical products, consumer goods and others to Bulgaria. Bulgarian exports to Czechoslovakia will include lifting and transport equipment, computers, food machines, some chemical products, agricultural goods and food. The central planning bodies and the respective ministries will look for new possibilities of cooperation and set new fields of specialization and cooperation in production with the aim to deepen economic integration in the coming five years and in further prospects.

TRADE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

AU141700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 80 p 2

[CTK report: "New Customs Regulations; The Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade Decree Will Go Into Effect on 15 July 1980"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Jul (CTK)--On 15 July 1980, Decree No 83/1980 of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade will go into effect. The decree completely annuls the existing regulation governing transit of commodities in tourist traffic.

According to the new principles a limit of Kcs3,000 per person has been set for Czechoslovak citizens when importing so-called noncommercial goods, that is, goods for their own needs or for the needs of their family, including presents acquired demonstrably as gifts or purchased with properly exchanged foreign currency. Articles imported by foreign citizens within the framework of tourist traffic are exempt from duty up to a value of Kcs600.

A new tarrif of customs rates concerning noncommercial goods goes into force at the same time. Foodstuffs imported for one's own personal consumption, with the exception of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and tobacco products, are exempt from duty. The duty is being reduced to 10 percent for children's toys and sports articles and to 30 percent for industrial goods. In all instances the duty will be computed on the basis of retail prices in the CSSR of imported merchandise.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade decree concerning bans and limitations on exports and imports has also been amended. Those bans and limitations do not pertain to articles which Czechoslovak citizens take along with them for their own need or which they register in the customs declaration and take back with them. It is forbidden to export from the CSSR, for instance, meat, cans, rice, coffee, cocoa and some other foodstuffs, baby and children's wear and tires. Foreign-manufactured tobacco products, air mattresses and inflatable dinghies, tents, sleeping bags, skis, cut glass, china and the like can be exported only with an export permit after paying an administrative fee amounting to 100 percent of the retail price. A detailed index of the articles is listed in Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade Decree No 59.

The CSSR Central Customs Administration recommends all citizens to acquaint themselves in detail at the border crossing points with our new customs regulations, with the regulations of neighboring states and with the bans and limitations on the export of goods.

KORCAK ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' CONFERENCE 12 JULY

Opening; Korcak Address

LD121346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Frantisek Hejny reports from the House of Culture in Prague's Smichov District on the celebration of Construction Workers' Day:

I am speaking from the House of Culture. Its large hall is completely filled. About 700 representatives of construction workers are assessing the results of the past period. The proceedings are attended by a party and government delegation led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

This year's Construction Workers' Day is important because it is taking place during a period of preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a period into which building enterprises would like to enter well prepared. It is a known fact that last year construction workers failed to meet their targets. The reasons for this, as stated by Minister Karel Polak in his speech, were not only harsh climatic conditions during the first few months of last year but also shortcomings in the work of construction workers themselves, the year they are to accomplish work valued at Kcs34 billion. Demands on them are increasing by the very fact that the number of construction projects nearing completion this year is increasing. Among them are the Melnik III powerplant, the Prague-Bratislava freeway, another section of Prague's metro, capacities for the chemical and engineering industries and for the agricultural sector. There have never been so many construction projects put into operation within such a short period, and one has to appreciate the fact that the building sector has met its half-year targets. Measured against past efforts this is a great progress, but even during that period the sector has not been able to bring about a turn in comprehensive housing construction, primarily in the capital. The consequences of insufficient territorial preparedness in past years are still manifesting themselves.

Czech Premier Josef Korcak afterward congratulated the delegates on the Construction Workers' Day. He singled out their good results but he also pointed critically at certain shortcomings, particularly the handing over of apartments for occupancy. In his speech he paid a great deal of attention to preparations for entry into the improved system of management. The building sector should pay a special attention to this, aim at better planning, management and the organization of labor and at a timely preparation of construction projects and their commissioning on schedule.

Afterward Comrade Korcak presented high state distinctions to the best workers from the building sector.

More on Korcak Address

LD122322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Celebrations on Building Workers' Day were held in our republic today. The meeting in Prague was attended by a party and government delegation led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

Frantisek Hejny, an editor reports on the proceedings at the meeting:

The meeting reviewed thoroughly the past period and concretely analyzed the good results and criticized the shortcomings. It also outlined the goals and directions for solving shortcomings in the second half of the year and for beginning the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In the first half of this year, building workers have fulfilled their tasks thanks to the rapid pace in June. Good results have been achieved at building sites closely observed by the government. They have completed almost 15,000 apartments which is more than half of the plan. However--and this was also singled out by Minister Karel Polak--there has not been any significant change for the better in the construction of civic amenities and facilities at housing estates. The neglected areas, above all in Prague and the North Bohemian region, will continue to affect the smooth process of comprehensive apartment construction.

The work of building workers was appreciated at the meeting today by Josef Korcak, Czech premier. He said that such projects as the metro in Prague, the superhighway, gas pipelines, oil pipelines and the nuclear power station have forever entered the history of this decade. He said at the same time that the quick transition of the entire national economy to a higher efficiency in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will require changes in the building industry, particularly in the stability of the investment plan, the increase of modernization tasks and the reduction of the consumption of fuels and energy. Comrade Korcak also outlined the main directions how to achieve this:

[Begin Korcak recording] There is no other way than to complete construction projects on time and in conditions comparable with the results achieved by the top organizations both in our country and abroad, to increase the efficiency of management faster and fundamentally and to safeguard the harmony of plans of investment building (?within) the possibilities of the supplier-building capacity. It is necessary that each responsible worker implement more consistently the directives which have been adopted by party and state bodies in order to solve the shortcomings in the building industry. Here too, economic workers should, together with party, trade union and youth functionaries, think again about the words of the 15th session of the Central Committee of our party: That the most effective way is that which is not only not afraid to punish abuses but which also can above all show in example an active, fruitful attitude, an ability to [word indistinct] links, how to solve a given problem and master it for the benefit of society. Your experiences, both positive and negative, prove that the time has come to perfect significantly the system of management so that it corresponds to the present conditions. This is not one of the number of problems, but a strategic means for mastering the challenging tasks of the 1980's, an instrument which must be continuously perfected, and made an organic part of the plan of the economic and social development. The quality of its implementation depends, in many respects, on the progress in the path of advanced socialism. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH BRITAIN--Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, conducted negotiations on Wednesday [9 July] in Prague with Peter John Ellison Male, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the CSSR, and Gavin Dick, chairman of the British part of the joint commission within the framework of the cooperation agreement. They particularly assessed the development of further cooperation between the two countries, and cooperation on third markets. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

LEUSCHNER VIEWS DISARMAMENT, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

DW150840 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1712 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Guenter Leuschner weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. For Erich Honecker to state in his interview with British publisher Maxwell that a number of recent political meetings have created a somewhat more positive international situation is certainly not much more than cautious optimism, because a change in U.S. policy is unfortunately not in sight. This is proved by the active participation of the CIA in the recent attempted coup in Iran as well as by the continual U.S. support of the armed aggression against Afghanistan and the demonstratively cordial Carter-Hua meeting in Japan.

If Washington in the past months had reached its declared goal of imposing upon the whole nonsocialist world the U.S. policy of confrontation, there would have been no reason for such cautious optimism, but it is this very goal that the United States has not reached. The dialogue between states with different social systems in the interest of peace, which was disrupted or at least interrupted, has been continued and shows the tendency of becoming even more intensive. World political isolation of the Soviet Union, which Leonid Brezhnev at the recent Central Committee meeting described as the intention of some circles in the West, is out of the question. It is much rather the United States which is relatively alone today, at least as far as its attitude to the dialogue of detente is concerned, with Beijing its partner in this respect. If this six-month balance of a very complicated, contradictory and very dangerous period of time caused Erich Honecker to make his remark, the socialist countries owing to their initiatives in the past weeks have given the second significant reason for optimism. The preparedness by the Soviet Union to negotiate on the so-called Eurostrategic arms and the new, very generous proposal it made in Vienna at a time when NATO hysterically is stepping up its armament, offer a chance for genuine progress in military detente.

Such a chance existed 9 months ago when Comrade Brezhnev made his speech and proposals in Berlin. NATO missed this chance by making its Brussels missile decisions, creating a dead end road out of which the socialist countries want to guide Europe with their preparedness for reasonable compromises. The obvious question as to whether the other side has learned from events in the last autumn is yet to be answered. It must be answered in Washington and at the Vienna negotiating table, but in deeds, not in long speeches. [words indistinct] Hopefully those Western commentators are wrong who write that the U.S. Government is in no particular hurry to advance the Soviet proposals and that the West needs much time, months even, to define the proposals, whatever that may mean.

However, we cannot contest what the Hamburg weekly STERN wrote recently--namely, that the Soviet proposal was made at a time when the market value of rearmament has risen enormously in the United States and President Carter tended to hold the view that the United States would have to have military superiority before it could negotiate with the Soviet Union.

Actually, the present discussion in the West of the new Soviet proposals has revealed some interesting facts, such as the finding of the renowned U.S. center of defense intelligence that the United States and its allies have for years spent more money for armament than the socialist countries, or that when serious Western newspapers try to explain to their readers the meaning of the forward based U.S. nuclear systems which are to be included in possible negotiations, they have to admit that NATO has more nuclear arms than the Soviet Union.

(?Surprisingly) we also read that the Soviet Union since as early as 1969 wanted to include the medium-range weapons in the SALT negotiations, which was rejected by the United States because it wanted its own weapons to be left out of consideration.

All these are facts which are by no means new and played a role in discussions prior to the Brussels missile decision, but were mostly plainly ignored by Western propaganda at the time, and this with the clear intention not to jeopardize the planned NATO decision. Such insights also today should not be overrated. The note in Western propaganda still is being struck by the agitators. Yet, they should not be ignored, because the problem of military balance is an essential issue of disarmament discussions.

In the past weeks, dear listeners, I was asked time and again whether the United States has learned a lesson from its abortive military adventure against Iran and will renounce such dangerous actions in the future. The participation of the U.S. intelligence service CIA in the most recent attempted coup which was not the first but likely the most large-scale attempt answers this question. It confirms what we always said--namely, that the liberation of the embassy personnel is a pretext but not the real goal of America's policy on Iran which is planned on a long term basis and aims to destabilize the situation in Iran and clear the way for a counterrevolutionary coup to restore the shah's regime, probably without the person of the emperor. The abortive action by the U.S. paratroopers was already aimed at this more far-reaching goal, and thus the new attempted coup only is a replay with somewhat different methods.

The U.S. strategy toward Vietnam and Kampuchea also is being replayed at present. For some time Washington and Beijing hoped that the remnants of the Pol Pot army, which is defeated but not totally smashed, with the necessary military aid would make trouble in the country and keep the hotbed of crisis flickering. This did not work. The murderers of hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans preferred to withdraw to Thailand. People in Kampuchea started breathing freely and began to live a normal life again. To prevent this normalization Thailand was induced to act more strongly against Kampuchea, to reorganize and arm the Pol Pot gangs and send them back across the border by the thousands. Taking flanking measures, Beijing provoked incidents on the Vietnamese border, concentrating strong units there and totally disrupting the negotiations which it had never conducted with good will.

In this situation of artificially fanned new trouble and the attempt to hold Vietnam and Kampuchea responsible for it the decision made by the Indian Government to diplomatically recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an important step. It contributes toward strengthening the position of the Kampuchean people, is a counterweight to the provocations and may also lead to an international relaxation of the situation in this region, given the prestige India enjoys in Asia. Anyway, the intent of imperialism to isolate Kampuchea politically and diplomatically--the United States still recognizes the Pol Pot regime--has been defeated at least. In the next days and weeks the Olympics will rule. If some listeners were to be more interested in sprinters' times and the highs and lows of sports than in the highs and lows of international politics, we, the political commentators will understand that. We are glad that the athletes of the world, after all the anti and unsportsmanlike acts of some politicians, can finally participate in the games. They will not be hindered by Moscow and the Muscovites. Is it a very unsportsmanlike thought to suspect that there could still be a few people who now go to Moscow and have something else in mind other than reporting on good sports, and only because they are poor losers? Be that as it may and despite the Olympics, good evening and tune in again at the same time next Monday.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

LD142008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad--A GDR party and government delegation arrived here on Monday for the festivities on the national day of the Republic of Iraq. It is led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The delegation was invited by the Government of the Republic of Iraq and leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Upon his arrival Guenther Kleiber confirmed the GDR's wish to further develop and make closer the fruitful relations over many years to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of the safeguarding of peace in the world. He conveyed greetings from the party and state leadership as well as from the GDR population, and wished the Iraqi people further successes in the economic and social development of their country.

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 14 JULY

LD141346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, headed by Chae Hui-chong, minister of labor administration, has arrived in Berlin for a visit of several days. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Wolfgang Roesser, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber.

CONCLUSION OF FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT REPORTED

LD101337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly led by its chairman, Maurice Couve de Murville, which was invited to visit the GDR by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, ended its stay in the GDR on Thursday with a final exchange of views and information between the delegations of the two committees.

Both sides assessed the visit, as well as the meetings and discussions, which were characterized by an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding, as important and useful.

During the talks, the most important aspects of the international situation and the positions of both sides were discussed in detail. The delegations of the GDR and French parliaments' foreign affairs committees agreed that it was necessary to continue the process of detente and consolidate it as a determining trend in international relations. They stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and thus to peaceful, equal cooperation between states. What is necessary is not a diversion onto the road of confrontation and boycott, but real steps along the path of detente, especially by means of arms limitation and disarmament. The fruits of detente, particularly in Europe, must be preserved.

The delegations of the two committees spoke out in favor of constructive preparations for and the holding of the Madrid meeting, and urged the early convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The GDR and French parliamentarians' delegations stressed the necessity for the 67th Annual Conference of the Interparliamentary Union to take a positive course.

The two sides were in agreement that cooperation between the two parliaments and foreign affairs committees should be continued consistently. They praised the good development of bilateral relations between the GDR and French Republic, the all-round development of which is in accordance with the two sides, national interests and noticeably promotes the international process of detente.

The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, who visited the GDR capital and Rostock during their stay, expressed their admiration at the successes achieved by the GDR people.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, Maurice Couve de Murville, invited the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, and a delegation of this committee to pay a visit to France. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HAGER, VERNER ATTEND FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD142303 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] To mark the French national day, French Ambassador Henry Bayle gave a reception today in Berlin. Present were Politburo members and SED Central Committee Secretaries Kurt Hager and Paul Verner, other figures of social life and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

The main event of the French national day, celebrated for the 10th time, was a large military parade on the Champs Elysees in Paris. Formations of military schools and academies, and the different armed forces filed past President Giscard d'Estaing, leading representatives of state and society and diplomatic corps, including GDR Ambassador Dr Verner Fleck.

TREATY RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH CUBA

LD112329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The instruments of ratification of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba were exchanged in Berlin on Friday in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The treaty was signed in Havana on 31 May 1980 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The ratification of the treaty was carried out on 3 July 1980 by the GDR Council of State and by the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

The protocol on the exchange of the instruments of ratification was signed by the GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Julio Garcia Olivera. This brings into force the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

AU141352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 80 p 1

["Greetings to the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) on Its National Holiday: GDR Wishes Further Great Successes to the Fraternal People"]

[Text] On the MPR's national holiday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, and all the people of your country the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED and of the GDR State Council, council and ministers and people. The MPR working people are commemorating their national holiday in an atmosphere marked by the great successes achieved by them in implementation of the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress on building socialism. It is from the bottom of our heart that we rejoice with you in these achievements and we cordially congratulate you on these achievements.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community the GDR and the MPR are consistently pursuing their foreign policy of peace and cooperation among peoples. They resolutely oppose the imperialist course of increased armament, of confrontation and hegemonism. By its active struggle for peace and security in Asia the MPR has acquired high international prestige in the world.

Close relations of fraternal friendship have developed between the SED and the MPR as well as between our two socialist states, relations which are successfully deepening in all fields in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation. We shall also in the future do all we can to further develop and consolidate the comradely cooperation between our two fraternal countries which is basedon the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the Mongolian fraternal people much success in the struggle for completing the building of socialism as well as you personally, dear comrades, good health and creative vigor.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO REUNION CP

LD120922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has conveyed fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Reunion and all members of the party. The message, which is signed by Secretary General Erich Honecker, says: The Communist Party of Reunion and the SED are fraternally linked by their common class interests and the struggle for the aims of socialism. This manifests itself in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world, for the further rallying together of the communist and workers parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The SED wishes the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Reunion every success. We are convinced that its results will contribute to the further strengthening of the ranks of the party and to fresh successes in the struggle for democracy and social progress.

SIX-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN REPORT NOTES SUCCESSES; COMMENT

LD121040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] From the report of the Central Administration of Statistics on the implementation of the 1980 economic plan for the first 6 months:

Berlin--Thanks to the manifold initiatives and assiduous labor of the workers, high economic achievements aimed at the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the preparations for the 10th party congress were achieved in the implementation of the 1980 economic plan during the first 6 months of the year. These decisions are for the good of the people and for strengthening socialism. This evaluation is contained in the report on the implementation of the 1980 economic plan for the first 6 months, which was published in Berlin today. The tasks of the economic plan were fulfilled in all spheres and exceeded in important sectors of the socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress; 1.2 days' extra output was achieved in the goods-producing industries.

The advantages of socialism were used more efficiently and further progress was attained in implementing the program of full employment, the people's well-being, growth and stability. This is particularly laudable in view of the change of foreign economic conditions which put the GDR socialist economy to a new and greater test. As the report goes on to emphasize, it was possible to improve the relationship between outlay and result. Most of the increase in productivity was attained through saved energy sources and raw materials, and labor productivity was raised much faster in many spheres than in previous years.

The raising of productivity and efficiency made it possible to consolidate what had been achieved as a result of the economic and social policies and to further raise the material and cultural living standards of the people, it goes on to say. The combines which fight for efficiency on a new basis and with higher results contributed decisively to the economy's stable and dynamic growth. They have increasingly established themselves as a modern form of guidance in socialist industry and represent a stable pillar of the socialist planned economy. The following major results were achieved in the implementation of the 1980 national economy plan for the first 6 months as compared to that of the first half of 1979:

The produced national income rose by more than 5 percent. In view of the much higher cost of importing fuel and raw materials and the greater cost of producing raw materials at home, this result is new proof of the national socialist economy's greater capacity. The national economy's industrial goods' output rose by more than 10 billion marks. This signifies a production increase of 5.9 percent and one of 6.1 percent in the branches of the industry ministries. The growth rate was faster than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. As a result of the socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress, above-plan industrial goods worth 1.7 billion marks were produced largely with the help of materials saved. The consumption of fuel and materials in the production of economically important products fell faster than in the same period of 1979. Labour productivity in industry rose by 5.7 percent.

Around 90 percent of the increased labor productivity in industry is due to the extensive application of science and technology. Over 21 billion marks were invested in the national economy for the planned strengthening of the material and technical basis and for the continuation of the sociopolitical program. Investments in the sphere of the industry ministries rose by 9 percent. They were aimed mainly at the implementation of social rationalization. Output in the building industry rose by 17.3 billion marks, which is 3.7 percent. The planned net production was attained with an index of 102.9 persent.

The planned cost of basic materials per hundred marks' worth of housing output was lower than expected. Apartments built or modernized totaled 77,818, which is 2,669 in excess of plan. The population received 3,697 more apartments than it did in the first half of 1979. Living conditions were improved for over 230,000 citizens.

The transport industry carried 35 million tons, i.e. 7 percent more goods than in the corresponding period of 1979. The workers in socialist agriculture have fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan of state availabilities in all animal husbandry products and have developed animal stocks according to plan. Spring cultivation was of good quality.

On the basis of increased performance of the national economy and intensive market research by the production and foreign trade enterprises, GDR exports rose by 16 percent. Foreign trade turnover with the USSR rose by 14 percent. Two-thirds of foreign trade turnover was with the CEMA countries. Net public income increased by 1.7 billion marks or by 3 percent.

Retail turnover rose by 5.7 percent and amounted to 47 billion marks. The plan for manufacturing finished goods for the population was overfulfilled in all industrial sectors and fulfilled by 101.9 percent. State contributions and allowances for the housebuilding program, as well as for the administration and running of housing, for guaranteeing stable prices for basic goods and wages for the population, as well as for other allowances, amounted to 26.7 billion marks. This is an increase of 8.7 persent.

In the public education sector, communist training and education were perfected and material conditions were improved; 754 new classrooms and 4,864 kindergartens were created. Medical and social services for the citizens were further developed in accordance with the plan: 145 places at outpatient clinics and dental offices as well as 4,218 creche places were created; 180,000 citizens received curative, health or prophylactic treatments.

Berlin, the capital of the GDR, was further developed as a political, economic, spiritual and cultural center of the socialist GDR. A great contribution was made to this by the workers of all Bezirke and Kreise and, above all, by the 12,000 young people who took part in the "FDJ-Initiative Berlin." The tasks of national defense and internal security and order, an indivisible and constituent part of the national economic plan, were accomplished in economic terms.

Details of industrial development are as follows: In the national economy the industrial production of goods rose by 5.9 percent or over 10 billion marks. The plan for the industrial production of goods for the national economy has been fulfilled by 101 percent. In the industrial ministries' sector the industrial production of goods rose by 6.1 percent, or by 9 billion marks.

Labor productivity grew in industry by 5.7 percent. Over 90 percent of the growth in production resulted from the increase in labor productivity. Thirty-eight of the 115 combines and associations of nationalized enterprises raised labor productivity more rapidly than the industrial production of goods. The level of quality of industrial production was further improved. The production of goods with the quality marks rose more rapidly than the industrial production of goods, including those with the "Q" quality mark, by 24 percent. This means that 23 percent of the industrial production of goods subject to testing now bear the highest quality mark. The domestic production of means of rationalization rose by 16 percent.

In the "Science and Technology" section the report gives, among other things, the following details: The tasks of the state plan on science and technology have been fulfilled since the beginning of the year. Plans on science and technology have been realized by the majority of works and establishments.

The number of high-level scientific-technical achievements helping set the advanced international standard and making possible an increasing contribution toward improving efficiency and quality has continued to grow. The top achievements of the plans on science and technology in the first 6 months of the year have created conditions for producing by the end of the year a production volume of 5.8 billion marks with greater efficiency and improved quality.

The section "Investments" states that in the national economy more than 21 billion marks were invested for the planned strengthening of the material-technical basis of the national economy and for the further realization of the sociopolitical program.

The report says the following about the GDR building industry: The plan for building was exceeded by 100.4 percent. Production in the building industry rose by 3.7 percent to 17.3 billion marks. All centrally-controlled building combines and the locally controlled enterprizes of 14 Bezirke reached their production goals and overfulfilled them. The plan was exceeded by 116 million marks; that is, 1 day's extra production was achieved. Some 77,818 apartments were newly built or modernized, which is 2,669 more than planned; 54,401 apartments were built, which is 2,359 more than in the first 6 months of the previous year; 23,417 were modernized; and 6,806 private apartments were built.

The plan for output of fattened cattle, milk and eggs was exceeded in the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy. More animal produce was put out by agriculture than in the corresponding period of last year. The development of the cattle population provides good conditions for further raising livestock yields.

The damage done to agricultural crops as a result of bad weather, particularly in April and May, was made good by retilling and by taking great care with the crops. Workers in the forestry industry gave the national economy 4.6 million solid cubic meters of timber. They fulfilled the annual plan for the sale of timber by 51 percent. In the forests of the Karl Marx, Gera, Dresden, Magdeburg, Erfurt, Hall and Suhl Bezirke, much work is being carried out to prepare snow and wind breakers.

The workers of the transport industry carried 35 million tons of goods more than in the same period of last year. This represents an increase of 7 percent. The economy's transport requirements were met. The railways carried 155 million tons of goods, which is 6.3 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1979. Productivity in the postal and telephone services rose by 2.3 percent, as compared to the first 6 months of 1979.

The section entitled "Foreign Trade" points out that the export of goods rose by 16 percent. The trade turnover with the USSR and the other CEMA countries rose, according to plan, on the basis of constantly deepening socialist economic integration. Two-thirds of the GDR's total foreign trade is done with CEMA and this provided stable foundations for the republic's economic growth. The foreign trade turnover with the USSR rose by 14 percent. Exports to the developing countries went up by 38 percent. Exports to the industrial capitalist countries rose by over one-third.

The development in the material and cultural standard of living is reflected in the following facts: Over 230,000 citizens, particularly workers, big families and young married couples, improved their living conditions as a result of the building and modernization of 77,818 apartments. In the first 6 months of this year the birth rate continued its upward trend, with the birth of 124,975 children. This is 6,168 children more than in the corresponding period of last year. The population's net financial income increased by 1.7 billion marks, which is 3 percent. As a result of the pension increases, which came into force in December 1979, the public funds raised their allocations to pensions by 10 percent.

State allowances and benefits from public funds for the housing program and for the administration and management of the housing fund came to 4.1 billion marks. For ensuring stable prices on basic consumer goods and services [tarif] for the population 7.6 billion marks were made available. In all, the state's public funds made 26.7 billion marks available, which is 8.7 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1979.

The retail trade turnover rose by 2.5 billion marks to 47 billion marks. This represents an increase of 5.7 percent. The retail trade turnover in industrial goods rose by 2 billion marks, which is 9.3 percent, and in foodstuffs and luxury articles, by 600 million marks, which is 2.4 percent. The population's demand for basic foodstuffs, the bulk of consumer goods as well as products for children and miscellaneous items, was satisfied.

The material and personal conditions for the all-round education and training of school children were consistently improved. [sentence indistinct].

The results of education and training at vocational training establishments were improved. Every school graduate is assured of an apprenticeship. Eighty-five percent of all those who leave school for vocational training have a 10-form general polytechnic school certificate. Sixty-two lecture halls and two gymnasiums were built for communal and industrial vocational schools. At apprenticeship boarding schools, 1,337 were created.

Staff in the health and social systems achieved further progress. Basic medical outpatient services, particularly those concerned with general medicine, pediatrics, gynecology and dentistry, were improved according to plan. In the first half of the year, 145 jobs were created in the medical and dental outpatient services.

Attention was also given to the cultural sphere. Approximately 2,600 books, with a total edition of 61 million copies, as well as 9.7 million records and cassettes, increased supply and helped to further satisfy the growing cultural needs of citizens.

The party and workers' initiative for the fulfillment of Ninth SED Congress decisions aims at maintaining what has already been achieved and at continuing to gradually raise the people's material and cultural standard of living. The most important thing in the further implementation of the 1980 national economy plan is to considerably raise the GDR's economic capacity, thereby accelerating scientific and technical progress, which is a decisive link in the further stable and dynamic development of the national economy. It is important in the socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress that plans be fulfilled and overfulfilled from day to day.

Gerstner Comment

DW141118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Sunday Economic Review"]

[Text] Dear listeners: I wish you a good Sunday. It has become an old tradition for us that the Central Administration for Statistics in early June publishes the 6-month report on our economy so that we will be able to form a picture on the basis of concrete figures of our economic situation.

I believe that this time the report was awaited with special interest, because this first half year was burdened with all kinds of problems resulting from the continuing increase of raw material prices and the deteriorating world economic situation.

Dear listeners: Let us look at the report together. The national income increased more than 5 percent. That is a bit faster than envisaged by the plan. Industrial production increased 5.9 percent, which means an increase in absolute terms of M10 billion; industry had a lead of 1.2 days compared with the plan.

The most important result of the past half year seems to be the speedy growth that has been achieved compared with the same period last year. At a time when every country in the world must struggle with the complications of the international economic situation, and when the capitalist countries have to accept a decrease in their rate of growth of 1 to 2 percent--the United States even had to accept a decrease in absolute terms--this must be considered a great success for our socialist planned economy.

Labor productivity increased 5.7 percent. This reflects the successes of rationalization which has been persistently implemented in the whole economy. It must be assumed in connection with this increase that labor productivity in our industry has made considerable progress in past years and that it has achieved a considerable level, including by international standards. In the seventies basic modernization processes took place in our industrial enterprises. In 1970 the automation of equipment in our industry amounted to 33 percent. Today it is 47 percent. In 1970 some 61 workers were necessary to create M1 million of national income. In 1979 only 42 were necessary. In the first half year we succeeded in saving another 185 million work hours, which is 13 percent more than in the first half year of 1979.

Rationalization measures are characterized more and moreby the use of microelectronics and industrial automation. We are making good progress with regard to increased labor productivity. You know, dear listeners, that this is the decisive point for further developments.

The report says also that the qualitative factors of our economic growth have developed faster than before. The greater part of the production growth has been achieved by saving raw materials. The specific energy consumption of the industry has been decreased by 5 percent in the first half year. This is also more than last year.

Production costs in most combines remained under the planned costs. In short: We succeeded under more complicated conditions in increasing the speed of our economy's production increase compared with last year and with past years as a whole. Faster production increase was termed an absolute prerequisite by the 10th, 11th and 12th plenums in order to preserve sociopolitical achievements and to develop them step by step. The dynamics of the increased productivity could be achieved only because the working people have understood the correctness of the party's economic-political strategy, and because they have developed creative increase initiatives which really have adopted a mass character. Millions of working people are fighting now in preparation for the 10th party congress to surpass the high plan target figures for this year by a production output of 2 days.

Dear listeners: In examining how it was possible under the objectively difficult conditions to achieve such a pleasant increase in productivity, we cannot but mention the 129 combines. They are increasingly turning out to be a form of modern management of socialist industry, and they are a stable pillar of our planned economy.

If shortcomings exist here and there despite this accelerated increase in performance, dear listeners, if tight situations occur in everyday life and if there are still wishes unfulfilled, then this goes to show how great the required increase in performance must be to absorb and balance the negative influences from outside.

This seems to me to be the most important realization for putting the phenomena of everyday life into the interrelations of the overall economic events. Anyone still proceeding from the premise that we are living in completely normal, calm times and that everything must be as it has always been fails to see what is going on in the world and is bound to arrive at erroneous assessments of economic developments. Under the present conditions it is necessary to perform better in order to maintain the present standard and to export more as well.

I would like to draw your attention to the above-average development of our exports shown in the semiannual report: 16 percent increase in exports, including exports to capitalist countries by more than 30 percent. In this field, too, we have drawn the only conclusion that could have been drawn: We must export more to import the raw materials which have grown enormously more expensive. But this is more easily said than done under the present conditions, and everyday life was affected in this aspect, too.

In housing construction, too, we scored headway at a greater pace. During the first 6 months 77,818 apartments were turned over to the tenants; that is, newly built and modernized apartments. The corresponding figure for last year was 74,121. Housing conditions again improved for about 230,000 people. The seventh construction conference showed that we adhere to the housing construction program with extreme consistency. This also includes the efficient control of the available 6.5 million apartments.

May I be allowed to mention in this context that the Berlin procedure of assigning vacant apartments to the citizens who report them vacant has been adopted by Dresden Bezirk as well. According to what I have learned, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Leipzig are preparing similar procedures. This tends to mobilize certain reserves in the assignment of housing, and the control of the available housing space thus is made more effective.

It is with displeasure and concern, dear listeners, that we watch the weather. Our colleagues who were on leave in the past few weeks have really suffered a disadvantage in their vacation and rest, but we are also thinking about the effects which this rainy period has on agriculture.

The semi-annual report reveals that agricultural workers are doing what is humanly possible to neutralize the effects of the adverse weather. It is gratifying to note that the plan has been exceeded in slaughter animals, milk and eggs. More livestock products were marketed than during the same period of the preceding year. The development of the livestock holdings provides good preconditions for the further increase in livestock production. This is an important bit of information concerning the supply situation in this field.

Damage to agricultural crops as a result of the adverse weather since April has been counteracted by the LPG peasants through new cultivation and great care for the crops. Nevertheless, the summer we have had to date is not the best for agriculture. In the case of vegetables the rainy period led to a situation where several strains of vegetables, which normally reach the market consecutively, are marketed all together. In this field the staff of the trade sector for fruit and vegetables last week and to cope with outspoken pressure situations. Vegetable markets were set up in the cities, and other forms of itinerant trade were employed as well. In Berlin, for example, an additional 25 fruit and vegetable markets were set up, as were 100 itinerant trade outlets.

It is inevitable, furthermore, that in individual cases the sales periods are changed in order to sell fruit and vegetables the same day.

If the degree of freshness of the produce declines the price must be reduced within the framework of the commercial risk. In this respect fruit and vegetable workers should be flexible. What matters is that nothing spoils. The accumulating greater workload hits the fruit and vegetable workers in the middle of the vacation season. This causes difficult situations. We hope that the state trade organization [HO], the consumer cooperative, private trade and the local state organs will find solutions in the interest of the people.

Tomorrow, dear listeners, the plan discussion for next year will open in enterprises. It will last until 25 August. The party, the government, and the FDGB last week published a joint directive on the preparation of the 1981 national economic plan. The experiences gained in the first half of 1980 provide the working people in the plants with good arguments for waging the plan discussion expertly and on the level of requirements. The most important lesson which we should learn from the semi-annual report is to achieve, through prudent [word indistinct] and scientific-technical results, a rationalization headway which will increase the productivity of our labor next year even faster so that we can continue our policy of full employment, growth, prosperity for the people and stability, despite all difficulties.

JENA CHEMISTS DEVELOP NEW OIL REFINERY TECHNIQUE

DW111223 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1753 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Summary] "The scientists and students of the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena want to contribute to creating the prerequisites for the further growth of achievements next year through fulfilling this year's plan targets well. Some 10 percent of the research work will be completed before schedule in preparation for the Fifth University Conference."

Among the 150 university delegates to this year's conference were scientists and chemistry students. "The chemists headed by Professor (Haeublein) and Dr (Tschibowski) presented a remarkable research result of international standing 3 months prior to the scheduled date. They developed a new method for the higher refinement of oil." In gasoline production there is a byproduct, the so-called "C-4 fraction, a liquid gas that was not used in chemical plants but was burned off." Through the research work of the Jena chemists, the gas mixture can be used in the future for making high-quality products without the need for costly time or energy consuming processes. The Jena chemists are pressing for faster implementation in production. "They have, therefore, concluded a cooperation agreement with the Leuna and Buna combines. All this is of extraordinary economic significance for the eighties, because internationally only some 10 percent of oil is refined to a high degree."

Raw materials and particularly fuels are becoming more expensive. It is, therefore, necessary to refine raw materials more highly. In other words: Completely new methods must be found for using and processing raw materials. "The chemists obtained 19 patents for new procedures for exploiting a byproduct of the oil refining process that has not been used up to now."

BRIEFS

BELGIAN YOUTH VISIT--A delegation of the Communist Youth Association of Belgium (JCB) headed by its copresident, Daniel Remacle, was received by Gunter Rettner, FDJ Central Council secretary, for a friendly exchange of opinions which centered on increased cooperation among the progressive youth for peace, the halting of the arms race, and detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY FEC PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC

Delegations at Talks

LD141148 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Yugoslav prime ministerial talks began on Monday in Budapest at the parliament building. The Hungarian delegation is led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Yugoslav delegation by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Present at the talks were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Jozsef Malasz, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade, Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission, Milorad Pesic, first deputy of the federal foreign affairs secretary, and Milan Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Budapest.

Djuranovic-Lazar Talks

LD141807 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, arrived here today for a visit to Hungary and had a talk with his host, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar, on the further promotion of relations between the two countries.

Their talks passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Opinions on home-policy and economic development in both countries were interchanged. Friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary have been developing favorably and are on a steady increase, it was asserted with satisfaction. This cooperation has been developing on firm bases laid by Comrades Tito and Kadar, with the acceptance of the principles of mutual respect, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, it was underlined.

The two premiers and their aides reviewed the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, noting its favourable course and the existence of large unutilized opportunities for its further promotion. This relates, above all, to industrial-technical cooperation and cooperation in the fields of food production, electronics, motor manufacturing and chemical industries, transport and tourism. The importance of small-border traffic for the (?scope) of cooperation between the two countries was stressed, as were also the significance and usefulness of cooperation between the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces, on the one hand, and theHungarian countries on the other. Emphasized too was the great importance which the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav nationalities in Hungary have in regard to the development of relations between the two countries. Their cooperation at the cultural-educational level and in the field of information was assessed as favourable.

Further on Talks

LD142050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 14, TANJUG--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and his host, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, this afternoon conferred on the international political and economic situation.

They noted with satisfaction a great similarity in the two countries' views on a number of major international questions, although there are also some known differences on certain questions. The two sides stressed their common interest in the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the world, the revival of detente and negotiations in Europe.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides emphasized their readiness to help the meeting be as successful as possible in terms of continuing the process of detente in Europe.

The two sides stressed that all countries should participate in dealing with the most important international issues, such as disarmament, which have a bearing on detente, with with maximum use made of the mechanisms of the United Nations and other international organizations. In this context, both sides pointed to the special responsibility resting with the great nuclear powers.

The two sides noted the great similarity or identity in their views on lasting and just resolution of the Middle East crisis and the situation in the horn of Africa, as well as on the assistance and support to the liberation movements.

Djuranovic expressed Yugoslavia's stands and views on the situation and views on the situation and activities of the nonaligned policy and movement. Lazar highly assessed the role and importance of the nonaligned movement as a factor of peace and stability in the world.

DPRK LABOR MINISTER, DELEGATION DEPART 14 JULY

LD141757 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)--The delegation of the Supreme People's Congress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Deputy Chae Hui-chong, minister of labour, left Budapest on Monday concluding its visit paid at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The guests and the Hungarian negotiating group led by Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly, briefed each other on the situation inside their countries and on the activities of the supreme legislative bodies. The Hungarian deputies reported to their partners on the outcome of the parliamentary and councils elections of June 8 and the hitherto work of the reshuffled parliament. The sides exchanged views on their bilateral ties and on actual world affairs, with special regard to security in Asia. The Hungarian negotiating party pledged support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts aimed at the peaceful reunification of the country. There was agreement that these endeavours played a major part in the cause of security in Asia and worldwide. During its stay in Hungary, the delegation was received by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor.

COMMERCE TALKS WITH TURKEY OPEN IN BUDAPEST

LD141754 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)--On Monday in Budapest, the Hungarian-Turkish joint commission for cooperation in commerce opened its 3rd session with Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry, and Ekrem Ceyhun, Turkish minister of state, in the chair. The Turkish delegation includes Necdet Seckinozn, under secretary of state for energy, and Ismail Heral, under secretary of state for commerce. The sides are to review the hitherto results of bilateral cooperation projects and examine ways of boosting joint third-market ventures.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FLOOD SITUATION

LD141536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A session of the government Presidium was held in Warsaw today to discuss the flood situation. Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture, presented the current state of affairs in this sector and directions of activity which should be undertaken to reduce the effects of the floods. According to the reports received by the central anti-flood committee, more than 1 million hectares of farmland have been flooded by today. The present flood is much more damaging than last year's because the land is flooded due to excessive rainfall and not so much due to river overflowing. Because of this, one must expect a longer period before water leaves the fields.

The government Presidium, in order to ensure effective realization of tasks connected with removal of the effects of excessive rains, entrusted the voivodas of areas hit by floods with wide-ranging powers. The economic ministries have been made responsible for providing the best possible assistance to those hit by floods and the voivodships which have been hit most by this natural disaster. Also, the health services have been made responsible for assessing the current situation as regards health and sanitary conditions, and for undertaking specific actions in this sector.

14 July Flood Report

LD140848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Summary] There was no rainfall yesterday in Pomerania and Kujawy, but so far this month rain has fallen every day. The worst flooding is in the Bydogszcz and Wloclawek voivodships. In the latter, 95,000 hectares--approximately 30 percent--of arable land is currently under water. Flood alerts have been issued in 18 parishes. The worst situation in the voivodship is in the Ciechocinek lowlands, where 900 houses were flooded yesterday. Firemen pumped water from 400 houses during the night. Some 2,200 farms are flooded, with (?68 percent) of meadows inundated. The area flooded in the Bydogszcz Voivodship is now 150,000 hectares, and all 55 parishes in the voivodship are on flood alert. Losses of beet crops total 40 percent, and for potatoes the total is 30 percent. Twelve villages near Inowroclaw are cut off. More rain is forecast for the voivodship.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS CALM AFTER WAGE INCREASES

WA141490 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Influenced by ferment among the workers and spontaneous strikes provoked by the increase in meat prices, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, of course, did not retract them, but was forced--as reported by REUTER--to raise wages. The spontaneous strikes embraced many plants as well as shipyards.

The wage increase will amount to approximately 10 percent, in other words, as much as the workers were demanding as a higher cost of living allowance. For the cities, where there was the greatest ferment among workers, the authorities increased meat supplies.

According to reports from Western press agencies, there is calm at present and it seems that there is no threat of a repetition of the violent worker demonstrations of 1976 which erupted because of the increase in meat prices. At that time, the government had to retract and the increase was rescinded. This time, the Polish People's Republic authorities chose a middle course; they upheld the increase in prices, but at the same time raised wages.

From press agency reports it is evident that the strikes occurred throughout Poland and also embraced the shipyard workers. The news broadcast by Radio Free Europe, which immediately reported on the ferment in Ursus and the automobile parts factory in Tczew, undoubtedly contributed to the spreading of the strike actions.

What outraged the populace the most was the fact that the authorities did not warn them of the increase in prices. The government spokesman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, explained this as an "unfortunate oversight." On the other hand, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services Under Secretary of State, Edward Wiszniewski stated that "the government preferred to employ the tactic of surprise."

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the editor of the weekly POLITYKA, stated in an article which he wrote that the populace does not realize the seriousness of the economic situation of the country. "Our economy," writes Rakowski, "is split apart, its leadership is incompetent and acts against all common sense, and the statistics are frequently falsified outright." This is an extraordinary admission by a regime journalist--that the economy of the authorities is disastrous.

LE MONDE REPORTS WAGE STRIKES CONTINUING

LD141135 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jul 80 p 2

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "The Protest Movement Scores Points"]

[Text] Vienna--The Polish authorities continue to give way to wage demands sparked by the meat price rises. For instance, the workers at the Swierczewski factory in Warsaw simply had to threaten to strike on Friday 11 July to obtain a 15-percent rise effective 1 August. On the same day, the strikers at the Roza Luxemburg factory, who stopped work on Wednesday, went back to work after their wages had been increased by 10 percent and a bonus granted linked to the price rises.

This desire to play for time is growing, while the official press is extensively citing and developing two of the main themes of the speech made by Mr Gierek on Wednesday: the financial unfeasibility of wage increases, and the danger of inflation which such action would involve. However, these appeals to reason are hardly being heeded, since Poles are not very willing to tighten their belts even more to remedy management errors made by the party and state.

The protest movement, confident, calm and rational, is therefore gaining strength from its successes at present, and it is as if workers in the factories were aware that Poland's economic, political and moral weakness makes it possible to impose their strength on the authorities. The strikes, which hitherto mainly affected relatively privileged factories, are now affecting five textile enterprises at Zyrardow in the Lodz region whose labor forces, mainly women, are badly paid. In one, where people began to throw down their tools on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, a list of 30 per demands has been presented to the authorities which includes a demand for reduction in managerial staff and wage rises of Z1,000. This sum is around one-fourth of the average Polish wage.

Several other strikes are reported, notably in a telephone equipment factory in Warsaw and in an agricultural machinery enterprise in Lublin. According to the authorities--who admit the existence of a second wave of "discussions," not strikes--the meat price rises (Note: According to the first official announcement of 2 July, the increase consists in a 14.2-percent to 20-percent rise in the price of meat sold at so-called "commercial" prices, in other words 50 to 100 percent more expensive) will now be applied in 41 of the 49 voivodships.

BULGARIA'S STANKO TODOROV ARRIVES 14 JULY

LD141328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Poland today on a friendly, working visit. During the 2-day Polish-Bulgarian meetings and talks, the first of which is to begin this afternoon, matters of economic cooperation until 1985 will dominate. Both premiers will also discuss current international affairs.

Todorov-Babiuch Talks

LD142156 Warsaw PAP in English 1956 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 July, PAP--[Passage indistinct] On the same day three hours of Polish-Bulgarian plenary talks took place. The talks were chaired by both countries' premiers. Economic cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria over recent years was assessed.

Both premiers also discussed some topical problems of the international situation connected with both countries' activities in favour of consolidation of peace, detente and security. Emphasis was laid on the identity of both countries' views as regards the necessity of implementing these basic ideas and targets. The talks will be continued on Tuesday. The plenary talks were preceded by a meeting between Edward Babiuch and Stanko Todorov.

In the evening Premier Babiuch entertained Premier Todorov to dinner, during which both government heads made speeches. The Polish premier stressed that the Polish People's Republic watched with deep concern and care the recent decisions of imperialist forces which are aimed at arresting the process of detente and upsetting the equilibrium of forces. Edward Babiuch said that it was Poland's opinion that all disputes should be solved by means of negotiations and political dialogue. He pointed to the significance of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of states-signatories to the Warsaw Treaty adopted in the capital of Poland last May, and also the recent Soviet proposals concerning the talks on a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Stanko Todorov stressed that it was a historic imperative to march along the road towards easing international tension. The NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe creates a direct danger. Among important initiatives to ease international tension which have been lately proposed by the Soviet Union and socialist countries, of special importance is the idea to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The Bulgarian Government supports Poland's proposal to host the conference in Warsaw, Todorov said.

BABIUCH RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MARCHUK

LD141452 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 July, PAP--Today, Edward Babiuch, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the prime minister, received Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, now staying in Poland.

The two sized up the results of the Polish-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation between 1976 and 1980, stressing their significance for the socio-economic development of both countries, and discussed the main tasks in this area in the coming five-year period.

Gierek-Marchuk Meeting

LD141931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. In a cordial and friendly conversation, views were exchanged on the further development and intensification of scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, with particular stress being laid on the need to link this cooperation more closely with economic cooperation and with specialization and coproduction. Certain matters pertaining to multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework were also touched on. Guriy Marchuk was also received today by Premier Edward Babiuch.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ARRIVES IN HOLLAND

LD141852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek has arrived in Holland on a 3-day visit. He was welcomed at Shiphol Airport by Christoph van der Klaauw, the head of the Netherlands diplomatic corps. Present were the ambassadors of the two countries. The visit has as its aim continuation of the development of Polish-Netherlands political, economic, scientific and technological, as well as cultural relations. The program of the visit envisages for today the meeting of the two foreign ministers and the plenary talks.

JABLONSKI TOURS SUMMER CAMPS IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD141929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, visited Bielsko-Biala Voivodship today where he familiarized himself with leisure centers for scouts and children from the whole of the country. In Wadowice, the chairman of the Council of State visited summer camps where voluntary work is done, and the local scout house. Next, Henryk Jablonski visited groups taking part in the Klimczok-80 summer scout operation in the village of (?Targanice) in Anrychow parish, where scouts from the Zabrze troop are on holiday. At Lipowa, in (?Winnik) valley at the foot of the (Szczytno) mountain, the chairman of the Council of State met scouts from the Katowice troop. At the end of the visit by the chairman of the Council of State to Bielsko-Biala Voivodship he had a meeting with the secretariat of the voivodship party committee in Bielsko-Biala.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH SUDAN--An intergovernmental agreement on air transport between Poland and the Democratic Republic of Sudan was signed in Warsaw today. The agreement will provide a basis for putting into operation air communications between the two countries. The agreement also represents another step in mutual cooperation in civil aviation. Polish agricultural aircraft have been active in Sudan for many years now. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU TO BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE 23 JULY

AU151023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Jul (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit to France over July 23-26, 1980, as guests of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic and of Mme Anneaymone Giscard d'Estaing.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN GIOSAN RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

AU141837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Jul (AGERPRES)--The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, had an interview on July 14 with a delegation of members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress led by Harley O. Staggers, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Democrat, West Virginia state, that are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Tim Lee Carter, member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and of the Small Business Committee, Republican, Kentucky; Richard H. Ichord, member of the Armed Services Committee, Democrat, Missouri; Bob Wilson, member of the Armed Services Committee and of the Committee on Aging, Republican, California.

During the interview, reference was made to the good relations between Romania and the USA, emphasis being placed on the broad possibilities of developing and diversifying them in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains, of mutual interest, in keeping with the understanding covenanted during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter. The interview also occasioned an exchange of views on questions concerning the development of relations between the two legislative forums. In this context, stress was laid on the contribution of a direct collaboration between the parliaments of the two countries to better mutual acquaintance, to the deepening of the Romanian-American relations of friendship and cooperation.

Some aspects of the current international life were also approached with emphasis on the important role imcumbent on parliaments and parliamentarians in solving the great issues of contemporaneity, in finding the most efficient ways to establishing a climate of confidence, peace and collaboration in the world. The same day, the U.S. parliamentarians had interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, and at the Ministry of Health.

LUMEA ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU141102 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 28, 10 Jul 80 p 9

[N. Patrascu article: "Relations of Close Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Romanian and Soviet peoples are currently celebrating an event of great significance in the extensive chronicle of mutual relations--the signing 10 years ago of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR.

As an expression of the joint and lasting aspirations of the two countries to constantly enrich their multifaceted cooperation and give it greater scope, the document signed on 7 July 1970 in Bucharest continues to develop, under current circumstances, the provisions of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty concluded in February 1948.

The RCP and all Romanian people highly appreciate the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union to which we are linked by rich traditions of joint struggle and international solidarity. Having deep roots in our historic past, the friendship between our peoples has gained new scope in the struggle waged by the Romanian revolutionary in support of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, during the innumerable actions taken by our party in the difficult illegal years for friendship with the first socialist country. This friendship was consolidated for good through the sacrifices made by the soldiers of the Red Army in the struggle for our country's liberation and through the blood shed by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers in the great battle to crush fascism.

Recalling these events forcefully stresses the lasting source of Romanian-Soviet friendship. Under the new conditions, that is, after 23 August 1944, these relations strengthened and developed constantly. Cooperation between our countries--in the spirit of the provisions of the first treaty of friendship, reconfirmed by the new document signed in 1970--has constantly deepened and diversified at the most varied levels.

The development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all socialist countries is a constant and basic feature of our party's and state'e overall foreign policy. From the high rostrum of the 12th RCP Congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We give priority to strengthening relations with neighboring socialist countries and we are also firmly determined to do all we can in the future to expand relations of goodneighborliness, cooperation and solidarity with them. In this context, I would like to mention the particular importance we attach to relations with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, and with the CPSU. It is also necessary to stress how Romanian-Soviet relations were assessed by L.I. Brezhnev who emphasized: "By sincerely rejoicing over cooperation between our peoples, we are firmly determined to continue to work so that Soviet-Romanian friendship will strengthen and flourish."

A strong and stimulating factor for the continuously upward development of Romanian-Soviet relations is the solidarity and comradely cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. Of great importance within this framework are the direct contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev. These meetings are an opportunity for fruitful exchanges of views and experience and have marked very important contributions to exploring new ways and means to intensify cooperation and strengthen Romanian-Soviet relations in general. Of particular importance in this respect was the declaration on continuously developing cooperation and fraternal friendship between the RCP and the CPSU signed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to our country, a document that clearly defined the lasting principles on which Romanian-Soviet multifaceted cooperation is based--the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance.

The new Romanian-Soviet treaty signed 10 years ago has established an adequate framework for fruitful cooperation in the most varied fields. Thus new and fruitful prospects have been created for strengthening the alliance and deepening political ties, for intensifying the exchange of experience at party and state level and contacts between civic organizations.

In the spirit of the treaty provisions, a number of new and important economic agreements were concluded in the past years. Simultaneously with constantly increasing mutual deliveries of goods, new and better forms of cooperation are developing--cooperation and specialization in basic sectors of the production process, including the joint construction of industrial projects and capacities. Of great importance in this respect is the recent conclusion--during the official visit of the Romanian prime minister to the USSR--of the long-term program that defines the organizational framework and establishes the direction of developing cooperation and specialization in production in the next 10 years up to 1990.

Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate closely in international life. They struggle to constantly strengthen the forces of socialism, assert the ideals of peace, security and progress of all peoples and achieve disarmament and European security, and to stop the trend toward increasing tension and resume the policy of detente.

The Romanian people take the opportunity of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our neighboring and friendly socialist states to express their trust in the continuously upward development of Romanian-Soviet multifaceted relations to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CHILE ON CEAUSESCU-ALMEYDA TALKS

AU141007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 80 p 5

["Text" of Romanian-Chilean communique on the Bucharest talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chilean Socialist Party Leader Clodomiro Almeyda 7-10 July 1980]

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile [PS] led by Clodomiro Almeyda, party secretary general, paid a visit of friendship to Romania from 7-10 July 1980 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conducted talks with Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda. The talks were attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Dimitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Comrades Gregorio Navarrete, PS Central Committee member, and Hernan del Canto, PS secretary in charge of relations with socialist countries, were also present.

On behalf of the Chilean Popular Unity and Socialist Parties, Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings, together with wishes for further successes in the activity he is carrying out as head of the RCP and of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He expressed particular satisfaction with visiting Romania again and meeting with the RCP secretary general, and becoming familiar with the successes recorded by the Romanian people in the fatherland's multifaceted development. The PS secretary general conveyed warmest thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian communists and all Romanian people for their political and moral support of the Chilean socialist and the other progressive and democratic forces in Chile struggling to reestablish democratic freedom and rights, and for the free and independent development of the Chilean nation. He expressed gratitude for the broad support enjoyed by a great number of Chilean refugees in Romania.

In his turn, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings to the Chilean Popular Unity and Socialist Parties, together with wishes for new successes in the struggle they are carrying out for the cause of the country's democratic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the RCP's and Romanian people's militant solidarity with the revolutionary and democratic forces and with all progressive forces in Chile struggling against reaction and imperialism, for democratic freedom, independence, peace and social progress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda briefed each other about the current and future concerns of the RCP and PS. In this connection, they expressed complete satisfaction with the positive relations of cooperation and solidarity between the two parties and their joint determination to continue to deepen and expand these relations in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Chilean peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The secretaries general of the two parties also exchanged views in connection with certain problems of the current international situation.

The RCP secretary general and the PS secretary general stressed that under current conditions it is increasingly necessary to mobilize peoples and overall public opinion, and to intensify cooperation among the communist, socialist, social-democratic and Christian-democratic parties and among all progressive forces in order to channel the efforts of all states toward halting the trend toward a worsened world atmosphere, and resuming the policy of detente and cooperation based on respect in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and based on the recognition of each people's right to free and independent development.

The two parties stressed the need to alleviate tension and resolve conflicts in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations alone, the need to halt the weapons race and reduce military expenditures, and the need to proceed to tangible measures aimed at disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Clodomiro Almeyda stressed the importance for world peace of establishing real security on the European Continent and the need for properly preparing the Madrid meeting, so that it will give a new impetus to the process of detente, collaboration and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and so that it will lead to tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

Stressing the deep revolutionary and social changes that have taken place in Central and South America, the leaders of the two parties stressed the need to intensify cooperation and strengthen the unity of action and solidarity among all progressive, revolutionary and democratic forces, both at a national and international level, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neofascism, and for democratic changes, freedom and national independence and for respect for the people' basic rights to independently decide their destiny.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Clodomiro Almeyda expressed the RCP's and PS's solidarity with the struggle waged by the revolutionary and democratic forces in Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries of Latin America for democratic changes and true national independence and sovereignty, for the rights of peoples in those countries to be masters of their own resources.

Stressing the significance for world peace and stability of the problem of reducing the broad gaps which still persist and even widen between the developing and the industrialized countries, the leaders of the two parties stressed the need to unite the efforts of all states to eliminate as soon as possible the serious phenomenon of underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order based on equality and equity, an order that will stimulate the progress of all states and primarily the progress of lagging ones and that will ensure political and economic stability in the world.

The two sides expressed the determination of the two countries to strengthen cooperation with all democratic and progressing parties, with all workers organizations and with the national liberation movements, with ruling parties in developing countries and with revolutionary progressive organizations everywhere, in the belief that this is a condition for building a better and more just world and for achieving each nation's independence, peace and welfare.

The talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141118 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 80 p 5

["Text" of cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Mongolian leaders on that country's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we extend best wishes to you and through you to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and to the fraternal Mongolian people on the 59th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Romanian people are following with friendship the achievements recorded by the working people in friendly Mongolia under MPRP leadership in socialist construction and in their fatherland's socioeconomic development, in improving the material and cultural living standard of the people.

We are glad to stress, on this occasion too, the upward evolution, at various levels, of relations between the RCP and MPRP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic. We want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace, detente and international cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you and the friendly Mongolian people new and greater successes in implementing the 17th MPRP Congress decisions and in the work of building the new social system.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

NEDIN HOXHA, ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISIT: PROTOCOL SIGNED

Visit to Slovenia

LD112331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Within the framework of his visit to the SFRY, Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today spent the day in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The guest from Albania was accompanied by Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador to our country, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade.

During their stay in Slovenia, they had talks with Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, on cooperation between Slovenia and Albania within the framework of Yugoslav-Albanian relations. The talks noted a mutual interest in the strengthening of economic cooperation. The talks were also attended by Joze Huja, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council; Jernej Jan, chairman of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation and Joze Pacek, republican secretary for justice, administration and budget. During his visit to Slovenia, the guest from Albania also had talks with the representatives of the self-managing organization of associated labor Iskra of Kranj and the Slovene Chamber of Economy.

Trade Relations Agreement

LD141659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--The value of Yugoslav-Albanian trade will amount to 720 million dollars in the next medium-term period, or by about 550 million dollars more than in the current period. Already next year, the value of their trade should go up by over 70 percent as against the planned two-year trade and amount to 135 million dollars.

This widening of trade between the two next-door neighbor countries is provided by their 1981-85 trade agreement and their 1981 protocol on goods and services. Both documents were signed here today by Metod Rotar, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign trade, and Nedin Hoxha, Albania's minister of foreign trade.

This increase in volume and, partly, widening of structure of trade came as a result of the two countries' interest in widening their overall cooperation in the coming period, the economies of Yugoslavia and Albania being complementary to a high degree.

Further Report

AU142000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The goods exchange agreement for 1981-1985 and the trade protocol for 1981 was signed in Belgrade on 14 July between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the Albanian side the agreement and protocol were signed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, and on the Yugoslav side by Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Alija Basic, assistant foreign trade secretary, and members of both delegations. Also present was Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade.

During its stay in Yugoslavia the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo.

LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

ID141704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the "Josip Broz Tito" Political School of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in Kumrovec today left for a visit to China. The delegation includes member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the school council Dzemal Sarac, member of the LCY Central Committee Mijat Sukovic and director of the school Dr Dusan Vejnovic.

MARKOVIC, KUZNETSOV TOASTS AT 8 JULY DINNER REPORTED

ID091030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a dinner [words indistinct] tonight in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

As well as members of the two delegations and other participants in today's talks, the dinner was also attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade city assembly; and other Yugoslav personalities.

During the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Expressing pleasure at the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Dragoslav Markovic emphasized in his toast that this visit represents an expression and a further confirmation of the continuity of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, which have a rich and dynamic history. Their roots go back to the history of the revolutionary workers' movement and especially to the time of the common victorious struggle against the fascist invaders.

Markovic then stressed the Yugoslav Assembly's resolve to encourage and support all initiatives aimed at promoting equal Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation which is Yugoslavia's lasting orientation as a nonaligned socialist country. We believe, said Markovic, that certain differences which--because of the specific roads of socialist development and international position of our two countries--can emerge in our views on concrete international questions. But they need not be an obstacle to cooperation because they are far less significant than those positions, assessments and interests on major questions common to us and which in a decisive manner determine the cooperation we have developed in the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical, educational and other fields. Not all the possibilities have been exhausted in this respect. Parliamentary meetings and other Yugoslav-Soviet encounters, said Dragoslav Markovic, are always a welcome opportunity for an exchange of views on current international questions.

Yugoslavia always attaches to these questions, and continues to do so, the greatest possible attention because of its deep loyalty to the principles and policy of nonalignment and active engagement in the efforts for the solution of international problems in the spirit of peace and coexistence.

Today we are deeply concerned, stressed Markovic, over the dangerous aggravation of international conditions. Many outstanding problems and crises have recently been joined by new focal points of conflict. The application of force and the manifestations of interference and meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, coupled with persistent attempts to consolidate or even to extend positions of neocolonialism, domination, pressure of all kind, and of all exploitation in international, political and economic relations, places great responsibility before all the peoples, particularly the great ones. However, much more developed are the awareness and action by an overwhelming number of countries advocating full independence, a halt to the armaments race and disarmament, reduction of the gap in economic development and establishment of a new international economic system, overcoming confrontations, bloc divisions and the very existence of the blocs.

We believe, stressed Markovic, that the exacerbated relations and accumulated problems must be resolved in a peaceful way with the goodwill of everyone, and that mankind must open the way toward the renewal of detente, which must be extended to all parts of the world and to all international problems.

In this respect, in Dragoslav Markovic's assessment, an exceptionally positive role must be played by the activity of nonaligned countries, based on the original principles of nonalignment for which reason this movement must act as an independent extrabloc factor.

In conclusion, Markovic stressed that proceeding from these positions Yugoslavia is doing everything for the success of forthcoming international meetings to which it attaches greatest importance. Yugoslavia, he added, will not spare efforts to develop the most fruitful possible equal relations with all countries. In this context the development of relations with one country will never be to the detriment of friendship with another.

Replying to Markovic's toast and in addition to the sentiments of pleasure over the reception accorded him in Yugoslavia, Kuznetsov stressed that the first day of the Supreme Soviet delegation's stay in Belgrade was about to end. It was a very fruitful day. We had, he said, meetings and talks with a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly and with Comrade Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. All these meetings, he stressed, took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. The exchange of views during these meetings enriches us, and makes it possible for us better to understand each other and to understand the way of life of the peoples of our countries. With profound sentiments of respect we visited today, said Kuznetsov, the grave of the most prominent leader of Yugoslav communists and of all working people of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito. His death was received in the Soviet Union as a grave loss for all our people. The Soviet people knew and respected Josip Broz Tito, he said. He added that during many meetings between President Tito and Chairman Brezhnev the recent history of Soviet-Yugoslav relations (?had been laid down) and appropriate documents adopted which even today represent a firm foundation for many-faceted and fruitful links between our countries and parties.

Owing to mutual efforts, Kuznetsov went on to say, during the past few years the Soviet-Yugoslav relations have constantly become richer and more meaningful. Links along party and state lines are becoming stronger, contacts between social organizations, republics and towns of the USSR and Yugoslavia are developing successfully, and scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is expanding. Significant results have been attained in trade and economic relations. During the past 10 years economic exchange has increased eightfold. All this speaks eloquently about the implementation of the policy pursued by the two countries and parties toward the development of friendship and all-round cooperation. Kuznetsov stressed that the broad and very important field of (?cooperation) between the USSR and Yugoslavia lies within the context of the struggle for consolidation of peace and international security.

As stressed in the joint statement by President Tito and Chairman Brezhnev of May last year, the basic orientation pursued by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in international activities, fighting as they do for peace and detente, for independence of all countries and peoples and for social progress, is of major significance for relations between the USSR and the SFRY. Joint efforts, stressed Kuznetsov, are particularly important in European affairs, in preparation for the next Madrid European Security and Cooperation meeting, and for the implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

Kuznetsov said the Soviet Union sees the nonaligned movement as an important factor of international politics, and Yugoslavia is one of its founders and active participants. According to him, mutual activity and cooperation by all peace-loving countries in the interests of consolidating international security and expanding the process of detente is the most important pledge for preserving peace and for warding off the danger of military confrontation.

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS IN SAN MARINO

LD141358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Marino, July 14 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and San Marino Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Reffi discussed bilateral relations and current international questions here today. The highest authorities of Europe's oldest republic, the two captains-regent, received Yugoslavia's foreign minister with the traditional ceremonial and paid him the highest honors.

The tiny Republic of San Marino is only 25 kilometers long in the north-south direction and has slightly more than 20,000 inhabitants. Its freedom-loving traditions are strongly present even today. The coalition of left-wing parties, communists and socialists, has opted in foreign relations for nonaligned and neutral policies. The identity and closeness of stands contributed to an exceptionally cordial atmosphere in which the Yugoslav-San Marino talks are being held.

The Yugoslav delegation is ending its official visit to San Marino today.

BAJRA MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM SYRIA

LD141306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 14 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--The overall Yugoslav-Syrian cooperation has recorded significant results, which represent a firm basis for further promoting of mutual relations between the two non-aligned countries.

It was mutually assessed that there is a need for investing greater efforts for promoting economic and information cooperation to the high level as recorded in political relations between the two countries. The above was stated yesterday evening by Yugoslav Federal Information Secretary Ismailj Bajra upon his return from a four-day visit to Syria.

Yugoslav Information Secretary Ismailj Bajra, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad exchanged views also on certain current questions of the non-aligned movement and the complexity of the Middle East problem. Bajra stressed that identicality of views was manifested on all questions discussed. A two-year Yugoslav-Syrian information cooperation programme has been signed envisaging a comprehensive expansion of ties between various information institutions of the two countries.

During the discussion on information cooperation among other non-aligned countries, Bjara and his collocutors assessed that significant results have been achieved but that there is still much to be done at the establishment of the new international information order. It is a (?mutual) stand that it is the duty of non-aligned countries to assist the non-aligned movement members and liberation movements which still do not have their own information system.

Bajra and his collocutors expressed their two countries' readiness to invest greater efforts together with other non-aligned countries in implementing the decisions and stands of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana and in the establishment of the new international information order, free from monopolies and domination.

MIJATOVIC SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

LD141220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent a telegramme of felicitations to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the anniversary of the Iraqi July revolution expressing best wishes for the victory of the Arab cause.

Referring to the overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, Mijatovic said that it can serve as an example of how two non-aligned countries cooperate and jointly reaffirm the authentic principles of the non-aligned policy, strengthen the role of non-aligned countries in the struggle for preservation of peace and security in the world and contribute to the development of the new international political and economic order and solidarity and understanding among the people.

MEXICAN BUDGET MINISTER DE LA MADRID ENDS VISIT

LD141658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--Mexican Minister for Plan and Budget Miguel de la Madrid has left Yugoslavia after a short visit during which the two sides expressed interest in cooperation between Mexican and Yugoslav planning bodies.

It is realistic to expect further strengthening of economic relations between the two countries, it was pointed out, and especially greater participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in the realization of development programmes of non-aligned countries.

Minister de la Madrid had talks also with vice-president of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan.

DRAGOSAVAC HOLDS TALKS WITH BANGLADESH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD141756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--Internal and foreign policy activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Bangladesh National Party were discussed in the talks held in Belgrade today between Secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dusan Dragosavac and General Secretary of the Bangladesh National Party Prof Badrudos Chowdhury. Both sides noted the successful cooperation between the two countries and discussed questions of international relations and the activities of the nonaligned movement.

DRAGOSAVAC HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH COMMUNIST LEADER

LD112022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the Finnish Communist Party, who is visiting our country in his capacity of member of the Finnish Government at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During a long and cordial conversation Dragosavac spoke about the present state in the development of self-managing socialist relations and the activity of the LCY. Views were also exchanged on a number of topical international issues, especially with regard to relations in the workers' movement. Both sides noted that cooperation between the LCY and the Finnish Communist Party was developing satisfactorily and expressed readiness to deepen it still further.

GREEK COMMUNIST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD112320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece [Exterior] led by Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis, which was on a visit to Yugoslavia, today left for Athens. At the Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, head of a group in the sector for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SED OFFICIALS DOHLUS ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU132140 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Dubrovnik, 5 Jul (TANJUG)--Horst Dolhus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Dubrovnik today on a visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PEOPLE'S ARMY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF CITIES

AU111730 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2137 26 Jun 80 p 2

[D.M. report]

[Text] A very interesting discussion on the problems of armed struggle in the defense of cities was held in Belgrade last week, organized by the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. This gathering of high military leaders of our armed forces, conducted by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff, discussed everything that has been done and that should be done in the future so that our cities may become strongholds which, as part of the overall "defense hedgehog," will be resolutely defended in any possible war.

This subject was discussed earlier, and in the past few years at conferences on Tara. In Maribor, Banjaluka, Novi Sad and in other places it was approached in a much more studious spirit. One should study all the conditions in which the cities may find themselves in a war, and concrete solutions should be found for the organization and preparation of their defense. One should first of all comprehend the aims and the manner in which the adversary would attack cities, and on the basis of this one should further prepare for combat and defense. The conference therefore noted how much progress has been made in all this. Experiences were exchanged and the further tasks were indicated.

It was said, for instance, that regardless of the fact that the role of the cities in our all-people's defense war was defined a long time ago and that good results have been achieved in preparations, there still exist problems that have to be solved. For instance, it is not enough merely to prepare forces for the defense and regulation of city areas, but it is necessary to organize overall potentials (human and material) for life and defense under the most difficult conditions. The experiences of the big battles for cities in the past wars seriously indicate all the complexities of this problem, and therefore many activities must be planned even in peacetime. Indeed, our concept of all-people's defense is specific in many of its traits and many existing experiences cannot be applied in our practice, but some of them are very instructive and will be studied further.

It was pointed out at the conference that in the coming period more training should be done by units (as well as by the people) that would defend towns. This indeed is coupled with many problems (for instance, one cannot fortify and occupy all the positions one would in a war), but when defense is the aim, these problems must be overcome.

Many commanders for the defense of some of our big cities, for instance Belgrade, Sarajevo and Ljubljana, took part in the very interesting discussion. They said that according to urban and other conditions, our cities show great differences. This means that one cannot talk about a universal model for organizing and preparing them for defense. Therefore, every settlement in our country will have to be prepared in the way indicated by the concrete situation and conditions, including those of military nature.

The fact that 21 participants, including high leaders, experts in strategy and operations and experts on some "subordinate" problems, talked at the conference on these problems shows in some way how much importance is attached to this subject. Therefore we shall devote more space to the defense of cities in one of our next issues.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN SLOVENIA REVIEWED

LD102354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The secretaries of the intermunicipal committees of the League of Communists of Slovenia held a meeting today. They discussed the activity in the units and headquarters of the territorial defense in Slovenia. The meeting, chaired by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, was also attended by Col Gen Branko Jerkic, commander of the republican territorial defense staff; Ljubo Jasnic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Tone Krasevec, head of sections of the republican territorial defense staff.

The debate noted that important successes have been achieved in the field of all-people's defense in the past period. These are the result of constant efforts to socialize this field and to develop increasingly close links between the territorial defense commands and sociopolitical leaderships.

It was stated that increasingly better organization and discipline are the results of constant and increased efforts to improve all aspects of the education and training of cadres, above all in the ideopolitical field, which is felt in fostering and developing the traditions and achievements of the national liberation struggle, mutual comradely relations and the entire orientation of the members of the territorial defense. It was pointed out that it would be necessary to implement still faster and more resolutely efficacious and rational forms of education and upbringing, avoiding duplication and repetition of the same themes and planned activities, above all on the basis of concrete and topical tasks. In spite of this, the basis for training lies in activity in the enviornment in which the members of the territorial defense live and work. The all-people's defense activity, therefore, must be considered as a very wide and responsible sociopolitical activity. Efficacy must be constantly verified and political workers in the territorial defense must be increasingly included in all aspects of political work in their environments.

A series of topical tasks was outlined at the meeting. The participants pointed out that, on the basis of directives from the new law, still greater attention should be paid to young volunteers. This is a meaningful task of the League of Socialist Youth, not just one for show.

Special attention should be paid to the preparations for the building of the new medium-term plan of development of the territorial defense within the framework of social plans and actual needs, with special emphasis given to the further development of national defense. This is above all based on the responsibility of sociopolitical organizations and institutions, all organs of associated labor and each individual, whose right and duty lie in the constant training for defense tasks.

The sociopolitical activity of the members of the territorial defense, and especially communists, should emanate from the political and security assessments in individual environments and be oriented toward concrete tasks and solutions of individual problems. The fact is that the moral-political atmosphere among the members of the territorial defense is above all a reflection of the situation in the environment in which they live and work, and that sociopolitical activity in the units has a corresponding influence. This is confirmed by the rich experience of political work in the territorial defense in the past period.

DJILAS SEES SIGNS OF HARDER GOVERNMENT LINE ON DISSENT

LD140653 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Jul 80 p 4

[Frits Schalling interview with dissident former Yugoslav Vice President Milovan Djilas in Belgrade on 3 July: "Yugoslav Vice President Milovan Djilas in Belgrade on 3 July: "Yugoslavia Is Obsessed by Its Security"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 July.-Milovan Djilas regards the accusations which the Belgrade newspaper POLITIKA leveled at him this week as the writing on the wall indicating in fact that the country's leaders are disregarding the real problems and are obsessed with imaginary security questions.

"I will survive (these attacks--HANDELSBLAD note)," Djilas said yesterday, "but it is a bad omen for Yugoslavia."

Djilas regards the attack in POLITIKA as a means which hardliners in the Yugoslav leadership are trying to use to gain control over more moderate elements in the party. "What are they afraid of? I am a weak man who has no influence in Yugoslav society and who no longer has any power at all. This is certainly not an intelligent policy since it strengthens opposition."

Djilas thinks that there are really intelligent politicians to be found in the current party leadership--he mentioned Vladimir Bakaric, the oldest member of the leadership and a member of the state Presidency for Croatia and party Presidency members Miloc Minic and Stane Dolanc.

Djilas denies that he has any political ambition. He explained the statements by Mihajlo Mihajlov, which POLITIKA throws in his face as Mihajlov's "schematic estimate" of Yugoslav politics. "Mihajlov assumes that I am leader of the opposition in Yugoslavia and that this opposition must come to power after Tito," Djilas said. "I have only two ambitions, to write and to mean something to my country. What I have been doing since Tito's death in no way differs from what I did before. I write and am working on nonpolitical critical works. However I only began to make these critical remarks about what is happening in Yugoslavia after the party plenum."

Tito's Tomb

My question as to whether he has visited Tito's tomb surprised Djilas and seemed to annoy him. "Why do you ask that?" I replied that in the in memoriam which he wrote for some newspapers (LE MONDE and the SUNDAY TIMES) he pronounced a fairly mild verdict on Tito, he showed great reserve during Tito's illness and that he might perhaps have sentimental reasons for visit Tito's tomb.

"I would be disavowing myself if I visited the tomb. Of course I never hated Tito but he kept me in his prison for 12 years and the things which are now happening are also indirectly due to him."

Djilas does not know Savo Krzavac, the man who wrote the attack on his in POLITIKA, except that he is one of the two authors of a book published in the seventies under the title "Liberalism, From Djilas to the Present Day." This book is an attack on the liberalism of Djilas and of the liberalizing efforts of Serbian party leader Nikezic, who fell into disgrace in 1972. [paragraph continues]

That book, Djilas said, was principally based on police sources and the POLITIKA article also contains information which can only have been collected by telephone tapping.

For instance the article attacking Djilas mentions a letter which his American publisher apparently sent to him in which he asks him not to write any more books like the one about the poet Njegos in which texts with an "anticommunist content" appear. No such letter exists, Djilas said, but it is possible that conversations along those lines took place in his house.

Why is Djilas not among the signatories of the petition which 35 Serbian intellectual artists sent to the state Presidency last month calling for a general amnesty for people who have been sentenced for "verbal political offenses," in other words offenses in which people have criticized the regime verbally or in writing.

"This petition naturally has my full support," Djilas said, "But I concluded that if I were to sign it would look as if I was behind the initiative. That would have placed the petition in a false light. They are still waging a campaign against me and it might have caused trouble for the other signatories had my name been included."

Finally, does Djilas feel that the POLITIKA article and other facts suggest that the Yugoslav authorities intend to take tougher action against political dissidents? Is there perhaps even talk of a kind of "Romanianization" of Yugoslav politics: in other words continuing the independent foreign policy but strong repression of any sign of discontent inside the country?

Djilas agrees that there are signs of a harder line against dissidence but he does not want to use Romania as a point of comparison because circumstances there are completely different. In conclusion he gave two examples of a tougher internal policy: The case of writer Momcilo Belic who at the end of a trial received a 7-year prison sentence for writing a "pamphlet" attacking Tito and the case of a pharmacist in Bosnia who received a 8-year prison sentence after he had freely expressed his opinions about the regime in a conversation with "friends."

SERBIAN MOVES AGAINST PRAXIS GROUP THREAT TO 'LIBERALIZATION'

LD111505 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Frits Schalling dispatch: "Political Climate in Yugoslavia Worsens"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 July--The political climate in Yugoslavia, and especially in the Serbian Federal Republic, is growing daily more oppressive. The hope of many Serbian intellectuals that a more reliable liberalization might begin as a result of Tito's death has been dashed in the last month.

A month ago the Serbian Assembly after long preparations adopted an amendment which stipulates that teachers at universities and institutes of higher education who have damaged the "social interests" of the universities' organization will continue to be suspended from their posts for a period of 2 years for this reason alone. If those affected have not accepted other posts offered to them in this period, they can accept "voluntary" retirement or otherwise their contracts with the faculty will cease to be valid.

All this does not seem so unreasonable. But, for those acquainted with recent Yugoslav history, there is a dangerous snake in the grass here. For this amendment is specially designed to put Belgrade University's famous "Praxis Professors" out of action, a maneuver from which even Tito always shied away.

It means that the seven lecturers from the Belgrade philosophy faculty who have been suspended since 1975 but have still been receiving their salaries will have to find another career in 6 months or else they will lose their salaries, their health insurance and their pension rights.

"They are trying to break and humiliate us," one of the seven said last week. The seven in the meantime have sent a strongly-worded protest to the Serbian Republic Government. "They are trying to make us into ordinary workers who keep their mouths shut. We will stick together, we will go on fighting back."

The Praxis struggle for a modern scientific Marxism has now been going on for almost 20 years. The group was formed in 1964 around a bi-monthly philosophy journal of the same name published in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, that quickly attracted much attention through the frank manner in which sensitive questions were discussed.

It is assumed that it is principally the reemergence of Praxis that has moved the Serbian authorities--whose most dogmatic representatives are Federal Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic; Petar Stambolic, Serbian member of the state Presidency; and Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Republic Presidency--to push through the amendment to the law. This will mean that the seven Praxis professors in the future will have to keep silent.

According to some sources, however, various figures in the Serbian leadership do not agree with this measure because they fear that it will have a negative influence on Yugoslavia's image abroad. The Praxis professors enjoy the great respect of their foreign colleagues and Yugoslavia will also come into direct conflict with the ILO because of the measure.

According to the statutes of this organization, of which Yugoslavia is a member, a member state may not be party to political discrimination in work relationships. Anyone guilty of such action will end up on the ILO blacklist.

Serbian intellectuals are therefore expressing their deep disappointment and alarm over the measures adopted in the last month, which one by one point in the direction of less and not more freedom. "What we really want is for the population to be able to identify more with the authorities," said Srdja Popovic, the lawyer who in the last few years has defended many dissidents and who was the man who took the initiative for the petition in which 35 Serbian intellectuals last month asked for an amnesty for those who have committed "verbal," that is to say nonphysical, political offenses.

"The authorities in this country too often suspect people of being enemies of the system. This is just not the case. They have perhaps different views on certain points, but they are certainly not enemies."

The time at which the petition was presented last month seems however to have irritated the authorities.

This probably has something to do with the announcement that "this is a new era which we have reached through the death of Tito." [paragraph continues]

Our intention, Popovic said, is: Let us write off the conflicts from the past and start again. You just cannot act as if nothing at all has been changed by the death of Tito, that everything is the same as it was.

"Something like this means that you are saying: In the period behind us there was someone who was of enormous importance for Yugoslavia's development. This figure is no more. But nevertheless everything must remain the same."

It now seems in any case that the Serbian leadership at the present time is not only intent on leaving things exactly as they were, but even wants to put the clock back. This seems to bode little good in the near future for the internal stability of Yugoslavia and for the respect that it had built up on the basis of Tito's prestige in the world.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Ibra Mamadou N'gom, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to the SFRY, in a farewell visit prior to the latter's departure from our country. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 8 AU]

FOREIGN CREDIT AGREEMENT--On 27 June in Ohrid, representatives of the Skopje Stopanska Bank, the Jugobanka of Belgrade and the investment bank of Titograd signed an agreement with representatives of a consortium of eight American and European banks for a loan of $107 million to the Yugoslav economy. Of this sum, $67 million is intended for the Feni mine of Kavadarci, the Skopje oil refinery and the Bucim copper mine of Radovis, while the remaining $40 million is intended mainly for the aluminium combine of Titograd. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 14 AU]

U.S. SMALL ECONOMY LOAN--TANJUG--Representatives of the International Financial Corporation, IFC, of Washington and 8 Yugoslav banks signed an agreement on a loan of $26 million and additional 10 million German marks intended for the development of small economy. The agreement was signed in the Ljubljanska Bank in Ljubljana on 27 June. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 13 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR, GDR--TANJUG--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received N.N. Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, at the latter's request. Views were exchanged on opportunities to further promote bilateral economic cooperation and on further work in drafting documents on cooperation between the two countries in the next planning period and on long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At the GDR Embassy's request, Zvone Dragan yesterday received M.R. Hartmann, charge d'affaires, and M.V. Froelich, economic counselor. During a talk on bilateral economic relations, a letter from Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was delivered to Vice Premier Zvone Dragan. The letter deals with development of mutual economic cooperation in the next 5-year period. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 2 AU]